

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building tonic, free from alcohol or any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Register:

The death of Governor Stewart has revived the memory of a most interesting incident in my life in which he bore the leading part and which seems to me to be worthy of record. It happened some years ago in my cabin at Bread Loaf. He came to see me there and a most agreeable hour was ended with his telling me of his experience at the presidential convention at Chicago in 1860, he being one of the delegates from Vermont. I regret that I did not take note at the time of what he told me was the way in which the nomination of Abraham Lincoln was secured. But my impression is that the change of the vote of the Vermont delegation from Seward to Lincoln, brought about mainly by Mr. Stewart, was what caused Lincoln's nomination. I am not stating this as a fact, but it is the indelible impression upon my memory. He had hardly gone when Mr. Bridgman of Stamford, Conn., came into the cabin. On my telling him of what Gov. Stewart had just been relating to me, he exclaimed, "Why I went to Springfield with the committee of the convention who notified Mr. Lincoln of his nomination," and then he described to me most vividly the scene, the dimly lighted room, the striking face of Lincoln shining by the light of the fire on the hearth and the simple way in which he made his acknowledgement to them. If I remember rightly Mr. Bridgman said that he showed undue hesitancy in accepting the nomination. It was a morning that I never shall forget.

JAMES M. HUBBARD.

TO PROTECT DEER.

To the Editor of the Register:

On account of the present law allowing the killing of deer a strong sentiment prevails to post lands against any hunting except by express permission which will not allow the killing of any deer, or at least any does.

Any owner or occupant of land has the right to post it against any or all kinds of hunting, in case it is cultivated or enclosed, mowings and pastures, used or unused. All woodlands enclosed by any fence would allow of this protection, the fence being merely to enable the hunter to know where the lines are. It is necessary upon each tract to put up only two notices, 12 by 24 inches, or more, in size, "Hunting Prohibited upon these Premises" with the owner's or occupant's name attached. Where land is posted the law fixes a penalty of ten dollars fine for hunting upon it without the owner's permission, whether any game is killed or not.

These notices can be printed upon a board with a lumber pencil, or upon the side of a building in a conspicuous place. Where printed notices are desired, I will forward them free by mail upon application.

Our deer are among the best assets of the State. Where one is killed the head must be exhibited to the Game Warden or the Town Clerk. Let us point the finger of shame to any hunter who brings in a doe's head.

M. J. HAPGOOD.
Peru, Vt., November 8, 1915.

GAME LAWS.

To the Editor of the Register:

Kindly give me a little space while I say a few words in reply to Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Addison County Fish and Game League, as published in your issue of October 15th. In No. 176, Acts of 1915, a new provision was introduced into our game laws whereby by complying with certain conditions a person might kill a deer damage fessant and have the carcass. The Legislature very evidently acted on the principle that the new Act abrogated the old and said nothing in regard to Section "C" of same main section, for the amendment, when signed by the Governor became the supreme law of the State leaving subsection "C" null and void. It is clear to my mind that the Legislature so supposed and that it consequently did



DEACON MATHEWS AND THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Some time ago the Youth's Companion, the well known young people's paper which is always so entertaining and wholesome, reproduced a photograph of the home of Deacon E. J. Mathews of this town, who is one of the oldest subscribers of that paper. By the courtesy of the Companion's editors, the Register is permitted to use this picture which was accompanied by the following comment.

"The picture on the cover of The

Companion this week shows a typical New England homestead, a peaceful spot in beautiful and wholesome surroundings, where generations of the same family have lived happy and useful lives. This old farmhouse is of special interest to us, and also to our readers, because it is the home of one who has been a continuous reader of The Companion for seventy-five years—E. J. Mathews of Middlebury, Vermont, who was born in 1827, the year that The Companion was established, and who became a subscriber in 1839. This remarkable record makes Mr.

Mathews one of the oldest readers of this paper—yet not the oldest. First honors in this respect fall to the Rev. Edward Robie of Greenland, New Hampshire, aged ninety-three, who became a reader of The Companion in 1827, its first year, and who still reads it every week. No other publication has a subscriber of such long standing. And the paper goes weekly to several others who have been reading it from seventy-five to eighty years. To all of them, in a specially intimate sense, our greetings and good wishes."

THE KINDLY DEEDS SOCIETY.

By James M. Hubbard.

One afternoon Molly and Dick waited at the store for the stage which brought the mail and occasionally a passenger from the railway station eight miles distant. When it drove up the only passenger was a little girl, apparently about eight years old. But she was the one they were expecting and Molly rose up and asked, "Is this Madeline?" Oui, mademoiselle, (yes, Miss) was the timid answer scarcely above a whisper. "Oh, dear!" said Molly to Dick, "she can't speak English and what shall we do!" But without waiting for an answer she stretched out her hand to the girl and said "Let me help you out. My name is Molly and you are coming to live with me." The sweet little face was brightened by a smile as she said, "Merci, mademoiselle, (thanks, Miss.)" We shall have to get her to teach us French, Molly," said Dick, as he took the bag which Madeline had in her hand and was all the baggage she had. They walked silently to Molly's house, one on either side of the little stranger. When they turned into the yard, filled with beautiful shade trees and with a path leading to the front door lined with flower beds and bushes in full bloom, for it was early summer, Madeline exclaimed, "comment charmant, (how beautiful.)" "Can you speak any English?" asked Molly. "Un petit—à l'entente," was the timid answer. Molly's mother met them at the door and her greeting was to put her arm around Madeline and kiss her. "Je vous aime! (I love you)" burst from the child's lips. "Je vous aime, aussi, (I love you, too)," was the warm response. Dick handed Molly the bag as they went into the house and then started for home whistling as he went.

It seems that a few days before, Carry's father was reading a newspaper when he said to his wife, who with Carry was sitting by him, "I see there's some more poor Belgian children come to New York." "I do hope they'll find homes for them," said his wife. "I'd like to take one if we had room." "Oh! wouldn't that be awfully nice," exclaimed Carry. But nothing more was said then, for her mother had to go to the kitchen to press some trousers she had been mending. At the kindly Deeds meeting the next day Carry told about the Belgian children and said how much she wished they could give one a home. "I do believe that mother and father would be will-

ing to take a girl," said Molly. "We've plenty of room." "Why not have the society ask them to take one," said Carry, "and say that we will do all we can to help take care of her. I'll promise to do all her mending. Here Harold broke in with, "Why mightn't we give our weekly offering to pay her board and clothes. I'll give ten cents a week." "And so will I," said another. And soon two dollars a week were raised in small sums. A motion to ask Molly's mother to take a girl was passed unanimously, and Harold and Carry were appointed a committee to get her consent. This was easily obtained and so Madeline Lanier came.

Molly was so attracted by the little girl stranger, that she begged her mother to let her share her bedroom with her. It would make her less lonely, she thought. Her mother consented as it was plenty large enough for two. That evening hand in hand they went upstairs and Molly was much touched when her new friend knelt by her bedside as soon as she got in the room and repeated a prayer in a low voice. When she got up she put her arms around Molly and said in broken English, "I do thank mon Pere (my Father) in heaven, for all He has done for me. Ma pauvre chere Mere, (my poor dear Mother) told me to," and tears filled her eyes—and Molly's too.

Molly took her to school the next morning, and the teacher and all the children gave her a friendly greeting. Though evidently bright she had so little knowledge of English that the teacher had to put her in the class with the youngest children. She learned our language quicker though when playing with her schoolmates at recess or after school, than she did when studying. And she taught them French at the same time by pointing to something, as a tree for instance, and saying "I arbre—what you say?" or to a book with "I livre—what you call?" The children enjoyed doing this and many surprised their parents by speaking at home some of the French she had taught them.

At the end of the week Harold came to Molly's house and asked to see her mother. He was the treasurer of the society and had brought the weekly offering to pay for Madeline's board. Molly's mother's first impulse was to refuse to take the money. But before she spoke, a thought came suddenly into her mind and holding out her hand for the money, she said, "I thank the

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Interest paid 4 per cent, compounding semi-annually on all sums of \$5 or more.
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Deposits made on or before the 5th of any month draw interest from the first of that month.
We solicit YOUR account.

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Organized in 1869.

Interest at the rate of 4 1/4 per centum per annum paid depositors July 1, 1914, January 1st and July 1st, 1915, making three consecutive dividends at this increased rate.

No loss sustained on any investment made in the past 35 years.

Over \$2,300,000.00 of Deposits.

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Knowledge of safe investments gained by 46 years of experience.

In choosing a place for your money, consider safety first, last and all the time.

Vermont (Mutual) Savings Banks have no stockholders.

The Surplus belongs to the depositors.

Deposits on or before December 5th receive interest from December 1st.

We shall be pleased to send you our statement upon request.

society and you, Harold for your generous interest in little Madeline. I will take your money, but I will not put it into the savings bank in Madeline's name, so that when she leaves us, she can have a little money of her own."

One Half Bottle Earned Him \$50

Kendall's Spavin Cure

THOMAS DOBSON (In Chancery, Addison County)
LUCY M. POTTER ET AL. }
Whereas, Thomas Dobson of Middlebury in said County of Addison has brought his petition to the Court of Chancery within and for the County of Addison against Lucy M. Potter, now or formerly of Crown Point, County of Essex, State of New York, Vergil M. Benedict of New Haven, County of Addison aforesaid, and Manley W. Morey and Charles Lee Jr. of Troy, County of Rensselaire, State of New York, therein setting forth in substance:

That on or about the 10th day of January, 1905, the said Lucy M. Potter obtained by fraud and through false representations a deed of the home place of said orator located in the village of Middlebury in said Addison County, in favor of said defendant, Potter, and subject to a prior mortgage of said deed premises to Philip Cloyces of said Middlebury; that on the 10th day of January, 1908, said Lucy M. Potter executed Vergil M. Benedict aforesaid a second mortgage on said premises conditioned for the payment of two promissory notes; that on September 1, 1908, said Benedict assigned and transferred said mortgage and the indebtedness secured thereby for a valid and binding consideration to the above named defendant Morey and Lee.

And praying that the said defendants fully answer the allegations of said petition and that the Court will order and decree that said deed be returned to said Lucy M. Potter be set aside and rescinded and that said premises be ordered received by said orator; that said mortgage be set aside and rescinded and discharged and that the said defendants be ordered to pay the same and discharge said estate from all liability therefrom and that all said defendants be restrained by injunction from conveying the said real estate until further order of Court.

And it appearing that the said defendants, Morey and Lee, are without the State of Vermont so that this petition cannot be served upon them personally, therefore,
It is ordered that they be summoned to appear and answer the foregoing petition on or before the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1915, by the publication of substance of said petition, together with the order therefor, in the Middlebury Register, a public newspaper, published at Middlebury aforesaid, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least twenty days prior to said 3rd day of December, 1915.
Dated at Middlebury aforesaid this 27th day of October, 1915.
Rufus Wainwright, Clerk.
Barton & Sturtevant, Solicitors.

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